CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

VOLUME 3. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1841. NUMBER 11.

STON CULTIVATOR,
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s. 24 Congress St., entrance in Congress Square.
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Agricultural Department.

Ninth Agricultural Meeting.

Mr. Dodge of Hamilton, a member of the House, was chosen President for the evening. Mr. Emerson who was expected to give a lecture on Forest Trees being indisposed it was voted to discourse upon the subject of roots and of apples for the feeding of stock. Mr. Commissioner Holman observed that potatoes and carrots had long been used for the feeding of stock, but that the ruta baga or Swedish turnip had been introduced only a few years since—he said Mr. Cobbett came to this country about the year 1812—he called him a distinguished cultivator and a distinguished fibber—that Cobbett stated he had raised 1200 bushels of turnips to the acre—and the speaker did not dispute the fact.

Mr. C. thought the New York cultivators had raised more of these on the acre than we have—that he had himself raised at the rate of 900 bushels per acre, and that he had well attested accounts of more than fifteen hundred bushels having been raised in this state. Mr. C. said he made these remarks with a design to call out more information, as he would be good enough to make known their views on the subject.

A gentleman from Attleboro' gave an account of a new kind of turnip which he had been in the practice of cultivating—it was shaped much like the old fashioned French turnip but it is perfectly white.—He said the turnip was not large but it was a better kind of turnip than he had ever seen—he and his neighbors called it the Peruvian turnip—he believed the seed came from Peru.

Mr. Putnam of the New England Farmer made some observations on the turnip and on crops that followed the turnip crop, but as we could not hear him very distinctly we thought it not prudent to report him, lest we might mistake some of his words.

The editor of this paper wished gentlemen of experience would give their opinions of the relative value of roots for cattle, and state what observations they had made relative to the exhaustion of the soil by which the several species occasioned.

Mr. Dodge referred to what Mr. Webb had said here last winter relative to the English practice of feeding off their turnips by sheep in the field where the turnips grew—he thought that such a practice would prevent any exhaustion of the soil. He inquired if manure is better when cattle are fed on roots than when fed otherwise, as he had heard it asserted that it is?

The gentleman from Attleboro' inquired what green crops were best for turning in and enriching the land—and whether turnips would not answer.

Mr. Colman said, as to roots, a distinguished farmer of Berkshire county had told him he would prefer for his horse 100 bushels of oats and 100 of carrots to 200 bushels of oats—that Mr. Quincy had kept an exact account of the cost of raising carrots, and that it did not exceed six and a quarter cents per bushel—he said his own had cost him less than ten cents—he said by proper care we could prevent the growth among the carrots of such a multitude of weeds as we are usually troubled with, and he recommended the use of old manure in which the seeds of weeds had already vegetated, and he would spread this on and harrow the ground in order chiefly to destroy most of the weeds before the carrot seed was sown—he would soak his seed in wet sand that it might vegetate and obtain the start of the weeds and then the labor of weeding would be far less. He suggested that the best mode of cultivating ruta baga might be to start them in seed beds and then transplant into drills—he thought all turnips great exhausters of the soil—a neighbor had told him that he considered the blood beet the very best of roots to be given to milch cows.

Mr. Sheldon said he never had much experience in raising the ruta baga, but he thought they impoverished the soil more than almost any plant—he thought all roots were impoverishing—he considered sheep manure quite valuable when properly taken care of—he had seen a fine field of rye on which a flock of sheep had lain till late in the spring and fed it down close. He said his mode of raising potatoes is to let them follow corn—before ploughing down his corn hills he spreads his manure along between the old corn rows, drops his potatoes, then ploughs down the hills and covers both manure and seed—he said he could raise much larger crops in this way than by first ploughing the ground. He and Mr. Colman both considered four bushels of potatoes about equal to one of meal for fattening animals. Mr. S. said cattle fattening on potatoes ought to be allowed no water—that when fed on pumpkins the seeds should not be given them.

Mr. Lathrop of South Hadley stated his mode of harvesting the ruta baga—he cut the tops off for his cattle while the roots were in the ground—he was not certain whether the turnip was a great exhauster of soils—he raises fine wheat after turnips.

Mr. Sheldon thought he could fatten beef better on potatoes than on any article—*he thinks they exhaust the soil, but* he would give more for two bushels of potatoes than for three of Swedish turnips.

A gentleman from Westfield observed that he cultivated no roots other than potatoes—he raised ten or twelve hundred bushels of these annually—one of his neighbors had raised 100 bushels of Swedish turnips, has fed them out to a cow which was worth in the fall $25—when she had eaten her 100 bushels she was slaughtered and brought the owner only $26—he concluded it was best to look on and watch the improvements of others rather than to try new modes himself.

Several gentlemen spoke of sheep, and the advantages of feeding them on turnips. Colonel Jaques considered that six or seven middle size sheep would not eat more than a middle size cow—he gives no turnips to milch cows—he considers the mangel wurtzel a good root for stock.—He said milch cows would be rendered wholly worthless for milk by giving them half a peck of meal per day for two or three years, and he named some instances in point. He thought no root more valuable than the potato—he had seen one hundred carcases of the finest looking mutton he ever beheld, and this was fatted in Vermont on steamed potatoes—he had no doubt that turnips are great exhausters.

Mr. Dodge said he had been informed that the common blood beet was most excellent for milch cows. The meeting was adjourned to Thursday evening.

Pickle for Beef.

Col. Sheldon of Wilmington, a member of the Legislature and an excellent practical farmer, makes use of a pickle for his beef composed of the following ingredients,—for 100 wt. of meat, four quarts of salt, four ounces of salt petre, and four pounds of sugar; and he packs his beef as close as possible so that a small quantity of the pickle will completely cover it. He says, and very truly, that if the meat is plunged into a large quantity of pickle, it loses much of its goodness, as its juices will be drawn out of it in proportion to the quantity of the diluted liquid in which it is buried.

By packing closely therefore we make a saving not only in quantity of pickle, which should always cover the meat, but we preserve the beef's rich juices which will flow out no longer after the pickle has become saturated.

We find in the papers many recipes which are worthless and which of course should not be copied—they lead inexperienced people astray. If any should object to one of the above ingredients; or to the proportions recommended; none can deny that the smaller the *quantity* of brine, the less will be the danger of abstracting the goodness from the meat.

Mice in the Cornbarn.

Deacon Moses Haven says, a good mode of catching mice in a cornbarn is to fill a barrel full of ears of corn—let the bung be out and the top be uncovered for three or four weeks—then stop the bung hole—put on a pair of leather mittins, and pick out all the ears from the barrel, and the mice may then be easily caught by the hand at the bottom!

We should fear that this method might cost rather too much bait.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Orchards.

WEST HARWICH, Feb. 25, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

SIR:—I wish you would inform me in the Cultivator what method is best to be taken to keep our fruit trees, such as apple trees, in a healthy state, &c., as I have an orchard of about 50 or 60 trees, which always have been in a thriving way until within two or three years; since that time they do not seem to bear as usual. Moss collects on them, they are getting lousy, and the fruit that they bear is knurly and not fit for use. They have always borne the best kind of fruit until within the time specified. I have taken considerable pains with them; I have always cultivated the ground under them and manured the ground for the benefit of the trees, and have whit washed them and scraped off some of the moss, &c. &c. but they seem to grow worse and worse. If you can inform us what to do to benefit them and restore them to a healthy state, you will oblige many of your friends—our orchards in this vicinity are not old, but just in their prime.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
One of your Subscribers,
DARIUS CHASE.

The old town of Harwich formerly extended quite across the Cape. The soil of this town is sandy and not so well adapted to some kinds of apple trees—particularly the russets—as a more clayey soil. Apple trees, however, in general flourish in soils where sand abounds, and they will live to a greater age here than in soils abounding more in clay.

Our correspondent has proceeded correctly in keeping the soil loose and broken in his orchard—there is nothing equal to this if we would have fair and large fruit. Some people fancy they much improve their fruit by trimming off a large proportion of the tops of the trees, but we find that tilling the ground has a much better effect.

Lice are not apt to seek a harbor in thrifty trees nor on thrifty cattle. It has been made a question by some whether lice render cattle poor; or whether poor cattle afford the only proper nourishment for lice.

Strong lie, made of pot ash or of wood ashes, will destroy entirely all the lice with which it comes in contact. One pound of potash will make half a pailful of lie—it may be applied to the trees at any time, but it has more power in summer than at other seasons—it is better than lime and gives the tree a fresh and lively color. Tree lice are often seen to move in the month of June, and that is the best time to apply the wash.

We suspect our correspondent's trees are harboring a more destructive enemy than lice, and we would suggest to him to examine his trees near the surface of the earth, and ascertain if the *borer* has not been making use of his auger without a regular license. Canker worms and lice make war upon our trees in a honorable manner as the duellist does on his fellow creatures—these classes of animals come out and defy us openly—but the borer is as sly as an Indian—he crawls behind our trees and into them without giving us warning, until too late, that an enemy is near.

If borers are in the trees, holes, nearly a fourth of an inch in diameter, will be found near the surface of the ground.—When we discover these we choose to let the worms remain rather than to dig them out. They turn to flies in two or three years from the time of their entrance and the best course is to prevent the deposition of any more eggs at the root of the tree. Scraping off the loose bark has a good tendency, as it destroys the insect harbor in which the fly deposits her young nits. Lime or wood ashes will destroy these nits if applied in July or August, before they have effected an entrance into the tree.

Our correspondent will much oblige us by letting us know the result of his examination for borers.

Agricultural Premiums.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

SIR,—I wish to ask you what benefit it is for the Agricultural Society to give so many premiums?—and I would ask where they get the money? For my part I am sure it never was any benefit to me. I will go to my neighbor and ask him, and he will tell me the same. Then I will go all over the town, and I presume they will tell the same, with the exception of a few.

Next as to ploughing matches, if forty or fifty should apply for premiums, only two or three would get any thing, and the rest must go home as they went. If I had the best yoke of oxen in the county of Middlesex, I would not drive them as they do at the ploughing matches for five dollars. What would they do in our rocky pastures? What benefit are premiums on farms to a common, middling farmer, who has a large family to maintain—perhaps also some in debt? Does he gain by these premiums? No, they are given to the rich, or to the forehanded man, who can cultivate his farm as he pleases.

I see there are premiums offered on neat cattle, on hogs, on cheese, butter, wheat, corn, barley, beets, &c. &c. Now if they do not draw the money from the State treasury, I wish to know where it does come from. Do the officers of the Society transact so much business for nothing? I presume not.

It has been observed to me that if it is no benefit to us it may be to our children. If it is any benefit I want to see it while I am alive. If these men are so fortunate as to raise such large crops and such large oxen, the property is all their own, and why should they have premiums on it?

Mr. Editor, if you have a vacant place in your paper that you want to fill up, and if you think it proper, you may put this in. If there are any errors in composition, please to correct them. I do not wish to find fault with any useful institution.

Yours, MOSES HAVEN.
Framingham, March 2d, 1841.

We can inform our townsman, Deacon Haven, that about one half of the funds of the county societies is raised by subscription among the members—the other half is granted by the state. As to the policy of granting such premiums or the propriety of making use of state funds for the purpose there are different opinions—but as there are very few, if any, who receive enough in premiums to pay the expenses of attending the shows, the principal question is, whether the public, on the whole, are gainers in consequence of these annual assemblages of the farmers and mechanics.

Those who are opposed to any such meetings, often contend that we may as well learn of our next neighbor as to go a dozen miles for information, or to see experiments tried—they say much time is wasted, and that idleness is encouraged—that ploughing a smooth surface is one thing—but that ploughing our rocky hills is quite another affair—that each farmer must judge for himself what is suitable management on his own farm, &c.

On the other hand it is contended that farmers and mechanics require occasional relaxation from labor—that these meetings facilitate the interchange of ideas on the subject of improvement, and that the whole community may partake, if they choose, of all the advantages arising from improved modes in farming and in the mechanic arts—that as the population becomes more dense, we must either improve upon our old systems—must cultivate our lands better than we have done heretofore—or we must suffer half our population to emigrate to distant states, where, for a time, they may possibly obtain a living by cultivating in as careless modes as those practiced by our fathers.

On the whole a great majority of the good people of Massachusetts seem inclined not to abandon her yet for the uncertainties of distant climes, and they feel determined to make an effort and prove that she can just as well support four times the present number of inhabitants as she could once support one half the present number.

Deacon Haven can probably remember when his patriotic father freely gave a good yoke of oxen to a recruit for the army of the revolution—this was bounty to a soldier to supply his own place when he was drafted for the service, but could not conveniently leave home,—those were times to try men's souls and purses;—but now times are changed. The wages of labor are now twice as high as at the close of the revolution, while the price of clothing is reduced one half.

The condition of all laboring people is consequently much improved—it has kept pace with improvements in the arts—while all the arts are improved by bringing the artists in close contact with each other, where they may mutually exchange their ideas. [Ed.

Mr. Lathrop's Farm.

[Concluded from our last.]

17. How many acres have you laid down to grass the present season; at what time did you sow it; how much seed to the acre: and was it sowed alone or with grain crops?

Eight and three-fourths; sowed in April; one peck of herds grass and eight pounds of clover seed to the acre was sowed after the grain was harrowed, and the hay seed was rolled in.

18. What are your means and what your manner of collecting and making manures?

My plan of collecting and making manures is, immediately after having to cart meadow mud and turf, and place it at the foot of where the manure from stables is to lie during winter and spring, that it may receive the benefit from what may leach from the heaps. This I have found to be of essential benefit to the compost. My cattle also have the privilege of lying upon it while at the barns. This is left until after having another year, and then carted to where I intend to plant the following year. My hog pens are filled at the same time with the same materials. Often I make holes with an iron bar and fill with corn. The corn pays the hogs for their labor and saves shoveling the manure over. I usually mow the stubble and weeds from my new seeded ground. This is beneficial to the clover and serves to increase the quantity of manure. I also gather weeds, potatoe tops, &c. to put in the hog pens.

19. How many oxen, cows, young cattle, horses and sheep do you keep through the year? What is the size of your barns, and have you a cellar under them? Is your manure covered?

Usually from 35 to 40 cattle; have now sometimes over 40; one horse and 30 sheep. One barn 64 feet long and 40 wide, 16 feet posts; one 40 feet square with 18 feet posts; one 20 feet square with 11 feet posts, used entirely for hay. A cellar under the first described barn. Only a small share of the manure is covered.

20. Are your cows of native, foreign or mixed breed?

They are of the improved Durham Short Horns, thorough bred; have nineteen including young stock of pure blood, such as are termed herd book animals; remainder of stock are mixed bloods.

21. What is your management of calves intended to raise?

I let them run with a cow until they are six or seven months old.

22. How much butter did you make and how many cheeses, and what proportion of it new milk?

Generally have milked only two cows and a heifer; have kept no account of butter or cheese. The milk of two thorough-bred cows was weighed for 90 days; one averaged 18 lbs. per day; the other 15 lbs., on grass only: milked twice only each day.

23. How many sheep do you keep, and of what breed? How many pounds of wool do you get from your sheep?—What is your manner of housing, penning, rearing and feeding them, especially in winter and at the time of lambing?—What time do they lamb, and what proportion of their young die, and from what cause?

I keep about 30 sheep of the Southdown breed; average fleece between 3 1-2 and 4 lbs. In winter I yard them and give them a chance to go under a shed when they please. I feed them on good hay and a moderate quantity of ruta baga, and am particular that they have plenty of water. A very erroneous idea many have, that sheep do not require water when snow is on the ground. I believe thousands in New England become diseased and die for want of it. My sheep commenced lambing the early part of March, last spring; but about one in ten in consequence of their getting chilled—Have last March lambs which weigh over 100 lbs each. I must speak highly of the Southdowns for mutton.

24. How many swine did you keep; what quantity of pork did you make, and of what breed were your swine?

Five old and five young ones. Have not killed my hogs: shall make the average weight near 400 lbs. They are full blood Berkshires.

25. What do you feed them upon through the summer months, and on what do you fatten them?

After potatoes are gone in the spring I give corn and bran, with the slops of the house, skimmed milk, &c. When apples begin to fall I make them take the place of corn. I fatten them on boiled apples, potatoes, pumpkins, corn and corn meal.

26. How many cartloads of manure do you take from your hog styes in a year, and of what materials is it made?

From 30 to 40: made of meadow mud, seds, stubble, weeds, &c.

27. What number of hands do you employ on your farm, and what do you pay for labor?

I employ one man eight months at $14 per month; one seven months at $13 50, and one boy at $8 per month for seven months; one man through the winter at $12 per month. Paid $52 for extra labor during haying and harvesting.

28. What is the number of your apple trees? Are they of natural or grafted fruit? What use do you make of your fruit?

Have about 100. All the young trees are engrafted. Sell all of the choice fruit that I do not want for my family use; feed to my swine and make from 20 to 30 barrels of cider.

29. What number of fruit trees have you exclusive of apple trees?

Have about 30 peach trees, 6 pear trees which bear, and several younger ones, and a few plums and cherries.

30. Have your trees been attacked by canker worms or borers?

They have not.

31. In the cultivation of your farm do you allow the use of ardent spirits?

I do not.

This farm I purchased seven years ago last spring. The hay on the farm was all put in the 64 feet barn the first summer, and did not fill it. The barns described in answer 10th, are all now well filled, and a bay in a barn which I have of my neighbor, which is 50 feet long, 18 feet deep, is nearly filled. The man of whom I purchased, said in recommendation of the farm, that it would keep twenty-four head, average stock of cattle the year round. I now find it will summer forty and winter fifty, besides one horse and 50 sheep. PAOLI LATHROP.

S. Hadley Canal, 19th Oct., 1840.

[From the Western Farmer.]

Turning in Green Crops for Manure.

I will close my letter already too long, with a few words touching an experiment of one of my neighbors in preparing a summer fallow. The field was in clover, which having been plastered, was ploughed under in June when in full bloom—He then harrowed in buckwheat, which in like manner was ploughed in sometime in the month of August, and at the usual time wheat was sown on the ground thus treated. I shall be disappointed if he does not reap his reward in the shape of a good crop, and find the land better for his experiment several years. I have little doubt this is the best way for us to fertalize our land and keep it in good heart, and unless the land is quite poor, the clover may be mown or pastured before ploughing, which would give a crop during the following season.

Yours Respectfully,
Cleveland, Ohio. A SUBSCRIBER.

INTERESTING ANCIENT RELIC. In 1834 a white oak tree was cut in the town of Lyons, Wayne county, New York, two miles west of the village, measuring 4 1-2 feet in diameter. In the body of the tree about 3 1-2 feet from the ground, was found a large and deep cutting by an axe, severing the heart of the tree, and exhibiting with perfect distinctness the marks of the axe at the present time. The whole cavity thus created by the original cutting was found to be encased by 460 years growth of the wood—i. e., it was concealed beneath 460 layers of Timber, which had grown over it subsequently to the cutting. Consequently, the original cutting must have been in the year 1374, or 118 years before the discovery of America by Columbus. The cutting was at least six inches deep. [Geneva Cour.

PARIS. The fortifications of Paris will be eight en leagues in length, forming a complete circumvallation of the city at a distance of 4000 yards from the outer wall. The defence is probably intended, not so much for the city as against it, and will materially strengthen the government against insurrection

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

The March number of this welcome publication is before us. We have examined its highly valuable articles on the "American Cotton Trade," and on "Free Trade," and we are gratified with the fair and full view which the writer gives us of these subjects.

The operations of trade are not so well understood by the whole community as they should be—not because there is any inherent mystery in the matter, but because the whole subject of trade has more frequently been discussed by incompetent metaphysicians, or designing financiers, than by candid, intelligent observers.

But, say some of our farmers and mechanics, "what have we to do with the laws or operations of trade? We are not engaged in that business, and we leave it to be managed by those who may be directly interested in the matter." But such sentiments are highly improper to be held by the real sovereigns of the country. Are you not aware, that on you rests the responsibility of regulating the laws of trade?—That no policy injurious to your interests can be continued without your consent? If so, then all of us are deeply interested, to select legislators who will understand the subject—and in order to do this, we must ourselves devote a moment's attention to it.

The whole country has often been agitated on the subject of the laws of trade. And it is the opinion of the best minds that the has arisen principally from the fact that such laws are not generally well understood. The doctrine advocated in the pamphlet before us is that every country flourishes most, when its trade is most free—that all attempts to direct it from its natural course, are consequently pernicious—and the wiser therefore means that what are called protective duties on imported goods ever operate permanently at the same time he does not object to moderate duties for the purposes of revenue.

It is gratifying to witness the liberal and sound views which the Magazine takes of this subject, and we are at once reminded of the maxims of Adam Smith who was one of the earliest and most correct English writers on the laws of trade. Mr. Smith made great complaints of the fetters which his own countrymen were always imposing on trade, and he exposed most completely the pernicious tendence of such measures.

There are cases no doubt where small bounties are very properly offered by the government of a country. But these should be confined to the protection of the state from foreign aggression, and to the purpose of supplying the country with articles indispensable in time of war—But in most other cases it is far better to leave to individual enterprise, or to continued efforts of private citizens, the task of determining what products will repay the expense of production, than for legislators, by bounties or by prohibitory laws, to force on the country, productions which the experience of ages has set on the ground of the unprofitableness of their culture.

A bounty on wheat, for instance, in the state of Massachusetts, if long continued, would prove a dead loss to the community who pay the taxes, for if private individuals, after a fair trial, cannot afford to grow the article without such taxes from the Commonwealth, it is clear that the state has undertaken an unprofitable business—but if individuals can make it a good business without such aid, then there can be no need in granting it. The same may be said of bounties on the production of silk, or of any other article which may be produced by private enterprise and without a large amount of capital.

The British government now pursues such duties on wheat, that the laborer pays to-day more than twice as much for his bread as we do, while his wages are not more than one third as high—And the object is to protect the landholder's rent, and make him easy under the operation of an enormous land tax.

SAXTON & PIERCE, No. 133 1-2 Washington street, are agents for the publishers of the Magazine.

English Cherry Trees.

We would remind all our readers who have English cherry trees, whose fruit they could wish to improve, that March is the month for engrafting; and that nothing can be done which will be so certain to effect it from its natural course, as the operation of budding or engrafting in the spring. Those who neglect it will behold its growth. This is not the case with the apple tree.

FIRE OMEN. A large Sycamore on Wednesday, a few days after the loss of many acres of forest timber, made their first appearance. These emblems attracted much observation and influence, though they made no outright visits to citizens' doors.

They were followed on Thursday by Mr. Isaac Billings, who weighed five thousand pounds—Such exhibitions are becoming more popular than those at the Tremont, or the National.

Erratum.

Mr. Lothrop's answer to the [illegible] question published in our last paper, should be read thus—Eight and three fourths. One and three fourths of Indian corning wheat." It was the true state and there fore is which produced the increase and a half bushels of good wheat.—The [illegible] seven acres.

☞ MEETING IN FRANKLIN.—The Farmers and Mechanics of Franklin will hold a Meeting in the Town Hall, on Monday evening next at seven o'clock, when a short address will be made—after which the subject of fruits and fruit trees will be discussed by those who there assemble.

The ladies can attend without suspicion.

Tenth Agricultural Meeting.

The Hon. Mr. King being absent, the Hon. Mr. French, was chosen President for the evening. Considerable time was spent in reading the report of the Committee on a communication of Doct. Nichols of Danvers, relative to the measures which ought to be taken to improve the agriculture of the State.

Mr. Colman stated that the Commonwealth was not disposed to continue longer the Agricultural survey—but he hoped the meetings of the farmers during the sessions would be continued in future years, and said he should ever feel an interest in the improvement of the agriculture of the state. He felt thankful that the Commonwealth had done so much for the cause—far more than any other state in the Union had done, to promote scientific surveys, &c.

Mr. George B. Emerson then addressed the meeting on the subject of forest trees—he said but a few generations had passed since these shores on which our fathers landed were a wilderness—that active measures ought to be taken to prevent the destruction of our noble growth of trees—that Great Britain had been active in transplanting all our most valuable forest trees to her own islands where the utmost care was taken of them. Mr. Emerson said we had a far greater variety of forest trees than the English had of native growth—that we have not less than fifty-six species of trees which were large enough for timber, while the native trees of those islands did not exceed twenty-seven species. He said we have ten species of the oak, while the British could number no more than two of native growth. He spoke of the great care which England had taken to lay every foreign country under contribution to its own meagre stock of native trees.

We did not sit where we could take notes, and therefore we can give but a very imperfect sketch of Mr. Emerson's interesting remarks concerning the native forest trees of our own country. He dwelt for some time on the delight he took in wandering into our native forests, to behold the noble growth of our stately trees, and to examine into their different varieties; and he esteemed it both a healthful and useful exercise.

We may hereafter give a complete list of our native forest trees, spoken of by Mr. Emerson, in case any reporter has taken accurate and full notes—and as Mr. Colman was busy with his pen, the whole will probably be reported.

Prepare for Spring Ploughing.

It is now time to be looking out for the best kinds of ploughs, and we know of none equal to those manufactured by Prouty & Mears, at No. 19 and 20, North Market street.

It will be recollected that it was their plough which obtained the first premium of one hundred dollars, on a full and fair trial, before a Committee of ten farmers, who were unanimous in awarding their award at Worcester in October last, where a large number of ploughs from different states contended for the prize. There is no mistake about the superiority of their ploughs.

A Duel Prevented.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky and Mr. King of Alabama, have had an unpleasant encounter. On the question of removing Blair and Rives from the office of printers to the Senate, the Journal says:

Mr. King asserted, that Rives was as honest and sustained as fair a character as Mr. Clay—Clay said this was false and cowardly. King said he should make no reply—the Senate adjourned. Hon. D. Linn of Missouri, waited on Clay with a challenge, which was accepted—Soon after, Clay, King, and Linn, were arrested and put under bonds of five thousand dollars each to keep the peace.

NOMINATION. By the Journal of Commerce received yesterday we learn that Gen. Lincoln has been nominated Collector of the Boston and Charlestown District. The Governor is distinguished for honesty and independence, and will make a good officer.

GUARDIAN NEWS. The Banks of the Amoskeag are full. A letter has been received from J. Q. Adams, announcing the fact, that the Minutes of the Assembly are all set free, by the decision of the Independent Supreme Court at Washington.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL RETIRE AT ALBANY. Bennett's N. Y. Herald expresses an opinion that in a bridge would join wealth, intelligence the lap of the city of Boston, and Empire the city of New York amazingly.

CANADIAN DEBTS. A French Company assured by natives here are determined to open a Canal across the Isthmus which connects the two Continents without delay.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT. Hon. Peter V. Daniel of Va. has been appointed one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. States.

A NICE DISTINCTION. Mr. Colby, of Louisville, yesterday said in the House, that people had never been required to pay the State for debt, but because they did not pay their debts. He observed that he had found it very difficult to make some of his constituents understand the distinction. Very likely. [Post.

Is it possible that any Massachusetts legislator could make such a remark as this? Is not Mr. Colby aware that there are many *unfortunate* people who cannot pay their debts? Is he not aware that he may possibly, in some future period, himself be one of this number?

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING. Lawyers agree to do less, and Doctors seldom take medicine. [Alex.

To which may be added:—And politicians never practice what they preach.

The property of Great Britain and Ireland is estimated at £3,620,000,000, the national debt £761,000,000.

Thus it seems the country is not insolvent, having four times as much property as the amount of her debts.

Massachusetts Legislature.

FRIDAY, March 5. *In the Senate.* The bills concerning the expense of making high-ways, and to repeal the charter of the Northfield Bridge Corporation, were severally reported by the Committee on bills in the third reading as taken into new drafts, which were read twice and ordered to a third reading.

The resolves concerning the North Eastern Boundary were read again, and passed to be engrossed unanimously in concurrence.

The bill to aid the construction of the western railroad was then taken up; the amendment offered by Mr. Lawrence was adopted; and pending the consideration of an amendment offered by Mr. Sprague, the Senate adjourned.

In the House. On motion of Mr. Kinnicut of Worcester, it was ordered, that if the Senate concur, the two Houses will take a recess on Saturday, the 13th day of March inst., and that the pay roll be made up, including Sunday the 14th. Sent up for concurrence.

The House proceeded to the orders of the day, and a bill to defray the expenses of the Probate Court, was read a second time, and amended on motion of Mr. Curtis of Boston,—and pending a further amendment submitted by Mr. Kinnicutt of Worcester, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 6. *In the Senate.* On motion of Mr. Washburn, the bill to incorporate the Western Branch Railroad Company, was taken up, read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

The bill concerning mortgages of personal property, was taken up. The motion to reconsider the vote ordering it to a third reading, was sustained. The bill was then amended and read a second and third time, and passed to be engrossed.

The bill to aid the construction of the Western Rail Road was taken up, and before question thereon, it was laid on the table.

In the House. Ordered, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be directed to obtain the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, as soon as conveniently may be, upon the following questions, to wit:

1st. Are persons residing on lands purchased by, or ceded to, the United States for Navy Yards, Arsenals, &c., entitled to the benefits of the State common schools for their children, in the towns where such lands are located?

2d. Does such residence exempt such persons from being assessed for their polls or estates in the towns in which they shall be located?

3d. Will such residence, for the requisite length of time, give such persons, or their children, a legal inhabitancy in such towns or in the Commonwealth.

4th. Are persons so residing entitled to the elective franchise in such towns?

A bill concerning fraudulent debtors was read a second time and amended, but without taking the question thereon, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 9. *In the Senate.* Mr. Plunkett, from the Com. on the Militia, reported a bill to reduce the expenses of the Adjutant General's office, and to abolish the office of Military store-keeper, assigning his duties to the Clerk.

A resolve was offered providing that the pay of the Clerks of the Senate and the House shall be $3 each, a day; that of the Assistant Clerks of the Senate, $2 a day. The resolve also gives $100 each to the Senate and House for copying their respective Journals for the Library.

The bill to aid the construction of the Western Railroad, was taken up. An amendment offered by Mr. Hooper of Bristol, excluding any stockholder of the Western Railroad, was lost. An amendment offered by Mr. Ames of Middlesex, that the State shall choose four out of the nine directors instead of five—prevailed—15 to 5. The bill then passed to be engrossed.

In the House. A number of reports from the Senate were accepted in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Dodge of Hamilton, it was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a general law providing that no law hereafter passed shall affect any suit or bill then commenced or pending in any court of law or equity, unless in express terms it so provides.

On motion of Mr. Upton of Nantucket, it was ordered that the Secretary of the Commonwealth be directed to apportion a tax of $1000 on the polls and estates of the several towns upon the basis of the valuation agreed upon by the two branches and report the same forthwith. Sent up.

The bill relating to Charles River and Warren Bridges, was passed to be engrossed, (the question being taken by yeas and nays) 176 to 136.

The House then took up the bill in addition to the act incorporating the Boston and Worcester Railroad, which was amended by the addition of a provision that the Corporation should keep up the fences on its road, by a vote of 31 to 75, and before taking any question on the the bill the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 10. *In the Senate.*—The bill to repeal the law preventing intermarriage between persons of different color, passed the Senate by a vote of 17 to 14.

The resolves relating to the re-eligibility of the President, passed to be engrossed. They are that the President shall be elected only one term, and that term to six years.

In the House. The resolve concerning the bill of Martha Johnson, was received from the Senate, concurred in, with amendments, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolves concerning the survey and map of the State, paying the present establishment to April next, (amended from March) and then letting out the finishing of the map to contract, passed to be engrossed.

The bill to limit the Trustee Process passed to a 3d reading.

The bill in relation to the duties of County Commissioners, (the motion of Mr. Parsons of Gloucester, who stated that the same object was attained by the bill which passed yesterday,) was laid upon the table.

The report relating to the Board of Bank Commissioners, (that it is expedient to legislate to abolish that Board) was accepted.

The bill in addition to the Insolvent Act, was passed to a 3d reading in a new draft.

The bill concerning the Militia, amended on motion of Mr. Greenle of New Bedford, so as to exempt Quakers from enrolment, (by a vote of 124 to 91.) the previous question having been ordered, passed to be engrossed (133 to 81.)

Ordered, That Messrs. Park of Boston, Upton of Nantucket, Allen of Northfield, Bird of Lunenburgh, and Fell of Wrentham, be a Com. to enquire and report at what time and to what amount money had been expended in repairs of the State House, without being accounted for, and that such Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and that said Com. report a detailed statement of the expenditures on said account for the last few years.

A resolve for repairs of the State House was passed to its 3d reading.

Bills to incorporate the Detroit Paper Manufacturing Co., the Hopkinton High School, and the Suffolk Lead and Copper Foundery, severally passed to be engrossed.

A resolve on the petition of the Amherst Bank, and bills to repeal an act authorizing a bridge over Connecticut River.

A bill for establishing a House of Correction for the several counties of Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin and Berkshire, passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

After a good deal of discussion the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 11. *In the Senate.* The bill to incorporate the Proprietors of the Columbia Hotel, came up concurred with amendments, which were adopted in concurrence.

Mr. Plunkett from the Com. on the Militia, reported that the amendments of the House in the bill concerning the Militia, ought to be adopted, and the questions being severally stated, the 1st amendment was amended, the 2d and 3d amendments adopted.

The bill relating to the Charles River and Warren Bridges, was amended and passed to a 3d reading—27 to 2.

The bill to repeal the law forbidding intermarriage between persons of different colors, passed to be engrossed.

In the House. A number of engrossed bills and resolves passed to be enacted.

Mr. Hinckley of Barnstable, offered an order providing for the appointment of a committee to consider that portion of the Governor's address which related to the recent administration of the Federal Government. Mr. Hinckley was proceeding at some length to support this order, when Mr. Curtis of Boston, raised the question whether it was in order to protract a speech *upon an order* beyond the morning hour. The Chair having decided that it was, Mr. Kinnicutt of Worcester, appealed from that decision, but after a short and warm discussion, that appeal was laid upon the table, and Mr. Hinckley having finished his remarks, the order was rejected by a vote of 184 to 84.

The resolve for furnishing additional life boats, passed to a 3d reading.

The House were occupied during the greater part of the afternoon, in discussing the majority and minority reports of the Finance Com. Mr. Dwight of Springfield, the chairman of that Com. went through in detail the statements and items of accounts in the minority of their want of knowledge of the actual facts, or want of candor in stating them: reducing the items of indebtedness, as stated in that report, till they coincided with that of the majority.

Mr. Pratt of Hopkinton, who presented the minority report, defended it briefly.

Mr. Tarbell of Pepperell, who was of opinion that the probable expenditures of the year were under-estimated by both reports, spoke at length in opposition to both, and concluded by urging the necessity of a state tax.

Proceedings of Congress.

MONDAY, March 1. *In the Senate.* Mr. Buchanan moved to discharge the Committee of Foreign Relations from the further consideration of the resolution calling for the correspondence which has passed between the British minister and the Secretary of State, on the subject of our relations with Great Britain. Mr. B. took occasion to express his belief that peace would be preserved between the two nations!—and declared that the reports intimating that an angry controversy had taken place between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, were entirely unfounded.

Mr. Clay, of Ky., also made a few remarks in the same conciliatory strain. Mr. C. gave it as his decided opinion that the difference with England would not require a special Minister.

Mr. Cuthbert, of Ga., said he had, on the occasion of the resignation of Mr. Webster,—charged him with holding abolition principles; he would now prove the charge. Mr. C. accordingly read from some documents what he considered conclusive proof of the matter. This led to a highly interesting debate, which lasted till the recess.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, proceeded to take up the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for 1841. Several amendments were offered to the bill, and much debate was had upon it, but only three unimportant ones were adopted. At a late hour the bill was taken from the Committee and passed by the House.

TUESDAY, March 2. *In the Senate.* The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was reported, with amendments, from the Committee on Finance, and passed. The marshals are allowed pay for their deputies, and marshals and district attorneys, in States where the State officers' fees are small, are allowed to retain $1500 of their fees, as compensation, the rest to be paid over to the Treasury. The Collectors are to be allowed $4000 salary, and $2000 fees, and a share of seizures and forfeitures. [The House agreed in all the amendments.]

The Navy Bill has passed the Senate and House of Representatives, with important amendments. The heavy appropriation for the erection and repair of steamships has also passed.

The Army Bill, Indian Bills, and West Point Bill passed the Senate.

Mr. Benton presented a report from the committee on Military affairs, requesting the President to lay before the Senate at the next session reports upon the fortification of the country, or other permanent defences, completed or deemed necessary, which led to a debate, but the subject was finally laid on the table.

The Vice President took leave of the Senate in a neat address.

Police Court.

LARCENY. *Wm. D. Knights*, for stealing from the Bromfield House, an overcoat belonging to Nesmith H. Peaseley, and various articles of bed clothing and linen belonging to the house. Knights had been living in that house in the capacity of Porter, but left and went to keeping house in Endicott street. Some articles being missed from the Bromfield House, suspicion fell on Knights, and Mr. Peaseley took officer Clapp, and went to the house, and searched it, and found the coat and other articles, which were identified. The evidence was conclusive and a verdict of guilty was rendered by the jury, without leaving their seats. Knights was immediately sentenced 1 year and 3 days in the House of Correction.

Mr. Parker, for the Commonwealth.

R. G. Colby of Lowell, for the defence.

LARCENY. *Henry Green* alias Henry Lee, for borrowing an overcoat and pair of woollen mittens from Benjamin Jenkins. The parties boarded at Mrs. Barbedit's in Scottie Court.—One afternoon Green went to Jenkin's wife, and said her husband had given him leave to take his overcoat. She accordingly delivered it to him. She told her husband what she had done, who said he had given him no leave to take the coat. Some days after, Jenkins asked him what he had done with his coat. He said he did not know. He had been on a bust, and did not know what he had done with it. A pair of green gloves which were in the pocket Jenkins afterwards saw on a man's hands in the street, and recovered them back. The coat he has not seen since.

This was a plain case of larceny, as the means made use of by him to obtain the coat, was sufficient evidence of his intention. The jury found him guilty.

FIRE. On Wednesday evening, about a quarter past 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in an old and unoccupied house in Charlestown, opposite the ruins of the Navy Yard. The building was destroyed. It was owned by the heirs of the late Jonathan Stevens. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A letter dated Florida, 27th Feb. states that two warriors in attempting to force the guards had been shot, and the remainder had concluded to submit quietly to the treaty, and emigrate to Arkansas.

A man named Keefer has been arrested in Baltimore on a charge of forgery, he having attempted to pass a forged note on the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore to the amount of $750.

A single log of mahogany was sold in New York, on Tuesday, for $666.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT SUNK. The Mobile Advertiser of the 23d states, that on Thursday previous, while the steamer Breakwater was on her downward passage to this place, laden with cotton and passengers, it was discovered that the cotton in the hold was on fire.—The boat was immediately scuttled, when she filled and sank. The passengers were all landed in safety. The accident occurred between Portland and Canton on the Alabama river, at about 3 o'clock, P. M. The passengers speak in the highest terms of praise of the conduct of Capt. Pollock and his crew.

We are happy to learn that there is a probability of the boat being raised. The passengers who were on board the Breakwater, arrived here yesterday in the steamboat Factor.

U. S. OFFICERS IN BOSTON. The Transcript of Wednesday evening published the following paragraph.

"We understand that letters from Washington received to day state that the nomination of Levi Lincoln, as Collector of this District, has been confirmed; of Solomon Lincoln, as U. S. Marshal, has also been confirmed, and that George W. Gordon had been nominated for the office of Consul to Havre, and the nomination would undoubtedly be confirmed on Monday."

TRIAL OF PETER ROBINSON. We understand that the trial of Robinson, for the murder of Mr. Suydam, at New Brunswick in December last, will come on before the Middlesex (N. J.) Over and Terminer, which commences its session this week at New Brunswick, before Chief Justice Hornblower. Edward Wood, Esq. of New Brunswick, and David Graham, Jr. Esq. of this city, have been retained as his counsel.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL. Fifteen prisoners, confined in one of the wards of the Baltimore prison, on Saturday last made an attempt to escape, and committed such acts of violence that the police were compelled to fire upon them when one of the chief insurgents, named Wm. M'Kay, a fugitive from justice in Pennsylvania, was killed. The others were then subdued without further trouble.

INAUGURATION PRESENTS. There were presented to President Harrison, on the day of his inauguration, a fatted calf, weighing 384 lbs. from Isaac Newton, of Springfield, Del. Co.; a splendid coach from the Whigs of Baltimore;—and a walking cane, made of part of the coach of Gen. Washington, richly mounted, and bearing an appropriate inscription, from Bishop Meade, of Virginia.

MURDER. On the 21st ult. a horrid murder was committed about four miles North East of Centreville, Ind. on the body of a respectable young woman named Rachel Whittaker, by breaking her skull in several places with a club. A young man named George Kem has been arrested as the murderer.

Plato says that truth is the body of God, and light his shadow. This has been termed by some the most sublime remark ever made by uninspired man. Byron has a thought so much like it, that it may be called plagiarism. In speaking of the Sun he says:

"Thou material God
And representative of the unknown—
Who chose thee for his shadow."

BIGOTRY. A lady, whose brother had altered his religious opinions, being told that he was still *as good a man*, replied—"that the devil was so sure of him, for his want of *faith*, that he did not trouble himself about corrupting his *morals*." This occurred in London, but it is nothing to Boston bigotry.

DESTRUCTION OF A STEAMBOAT AND LOSS OF LIFE. The steamboat Creole, Capt. Dalman, a Red River packet, was burnt on the 22d February, while on her passage from Natchitoches to New Orleans, and twelve of her passengers are supposed to have lost their lives.

THE LAST CHARITY LECTURE, at the Old South, was delivered by Mr. Pierpont—the audience numbered about twenty-five souls, including the sexton and his little boy. The collection amounted to about five dollars more or less, including a counterfeit cent and a pistareen.

FREE BANKS IN NEW YORK. There are seventy one banking associations doing business under the present law; four have stopped since the act went into operation. The mortgages deposited amount to $2,085,030,, and the total of stocks is $1,535,550,38.

CITY MORTALITY. The City Inspector reports 190 interments in this city last week—viz: 47, women 45, boys, 57, girls 43.

In Philadelphia there were 112 deaths—adults 49, children 73.

In Boston there were 27 deaths.

Lord B——wore his whiskers extremely large. Curran meeting him, "Pray, my lord," said he, "when do you intend to reduce your whiskers to the peace establishment?" "When you Mr. Curran," said his lordship, "put your tongue upon the civil list."

KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT. A man named Crumb was recently killed by an elephant belonging to a menagerie, while he was travelling a few miles above New Orleans. The animal broke loose from his keepers, and was at large at the last accounts.

ACCIDENT AT NANTUCKET. We learn from the Nantucket Inquirer, that Capt. Lindsey Riddell, of that town, was so much injured by a fall down the stair case at Franklin Hall, on Monday evening last, that he died in five or six hours after.

FIRE AT PEMBROKE, N. H. The valuable mills in Pembroke, N. H., known as the Buck street mills, were totally consumed on Sunday last. Loss about $6000. The fire is attributed to an incendiary, for whose detection a reward of $500 is offered.

FACTORY BURNT. The factory in Sutton known as the Sutton Woollen Mills, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. There was an insurance on the machinery for $7500 at the Manufacturers' Office in Worcester.

On Friday last an elderly lady while going on board the Steamboat at Wilmington, Del., was knocked off the plank by the crowd, and before assistance was rendered, she was drowned.

Daniel Webster, the Secretary of State, made an argument in the supreme Court on Monday, in behalf of Massachusetts, in the boundary suit between that State and Rhode Island.

SPECIE. The British packet Sheldrake, Lt. Passingham, R. N. Com., from Tampico, arrived at Havana 18th, with $300,000 in specie, for Havana and England, to sail next day for Falmouth.

FATAL AFFRAY. At Detroit, on the 1st inst. a young man named Thomas Cullin struck a man named Peter Merrett on the head with an iron poker, and killed him instantly.

A NICE CALCULATION. If a man begins to save ten cents a day, when he is 21 years old, and continues to do so until he is 70, he will then be worth $10,536,38.

☞ We do not receive the New York "New World"—will the publishers tell us the reason?

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Joel P. Fletcher, of the... Miss Harriet Lincoln, formerly of Cohasset.

At Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mr. Artemas... man to Miss Eliza McClench.

In East Stoughton, Mr. Edward Clapp, ... to Miss Fanny W. Beals, of E. S.

In Dorchester, Mr. Edward Marshall, of D... Miss Eliza Ann Mayo, of Dorchester.

In Gloucester, Mr. William F. Bulkley, ... to Miss Mary F. Stacy, of G.

In New York, 5th inst. Mr. James B. K... Athol, Mass., to Miss Maria L. Saunders of ... don, Mass.

In Cambridgeport, Mr. Samuel Augustus ... Miss Mary Ames, both of Pepperell, Mass.

In Nantucket, Mr. Tristam Pinkham to M... G. Coffin.

In Little Compton, Ri., Mr. Josiah S. P... Miss Phebe, daughter of the late Col. Joseph ...

In Barnstable, Mr. Benjamin Ewer, of Sand... Miss Sally Otis, of B.

In South Dennis, C. C., Capt. Jotham N... Miss Daty N, daughter of Mr. Samuel Nickers...

DEATHS.

In Charlestown, 7th inst. of consumption, Abigail, wife of William A. Tufts, aged 28.

In Cambridgeport, 7th inst, Mr. Wm. H. S... 57.

In Shirley, 10th ult. Mrs. Lucy, widow of ... Jonas Page, 88.

In Weymouth, 8th inst, widow Tirzah Hun...

In Stockbridge, Mass. 26th ult. Rev. E... Dwight, formerly Pastor of the Congregation... in Richmond, 51.

In Charlestown, 8th inst. Mr. Caleb S. Fu...

In Dorchester, on Monday morning, John C... est child of Capt. Cyrus Balkam, 1 year.

In New York city, 5th inst., Mr. Timothy ... tory, of Salem, Mass., where he has a family.

In Sand's Point, 27th ult. Cap. Noah Hus... soldier of the revolution.

In Mansfield, 10th ult. Mrs. Eunice Turner, ...

Mr. Charles P. White, 29.

In Charlestown, March 2, Mr. Henry Bu... mariner, 68. He died while at his occupation ... lands.

In East Bridgewater, Feb. 26, Mr. Philip T... 81, a soldier of the revolution.

In Fairhaven, 3d inst, Mr. William Wes... 82.

In Little Compton, 24th ult. Mrs. Ruth Clapp ... of the late Barnabas Clapp of L. C., 88.

In Nantucket, Mrs. Nancy B., wife of M... Boyer, 48.

In Taunton, Mr. Abiathar Williams 2d, 6... Reed, Esq. 88.

In Tiverton, Mr. Geo. Crocker, 80, a revo... pensioner. Mrs. Ruth, wife of Mr. Benjamin ... 45.

In W. Bridgewater, Mrs. Hepsibeth Alger ... of the late Abner Alger, 80.

In Plymouth, George Nelson, son of Isaac ... Martha T. Stoddard, 18 mos.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for ... ending March 6, 27. Males, 12. Females, 15 ... born, 0.

Of consumption, 5, scrotula, 1, old age, 3, ... mation of the throat, 1, intemperance, 1, ... inammation of the lungs, 1, brain-strikage of ... 1, stoppage in the bowels, 1, bilious fever, 1, ... 1, croup, 2, disease of the heart, 1, inflammation ... stomach, 1, debility, 2, lung fever, 1.

☞ The Cultivator circulates extensively in every town in Massachusetts, and has a large circulation in every State in the Union, particularly in the New-England States, and makes it a superior channel for advertising.

"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to a publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."

Notice to Subscribers.

I have given subscribers that have been deceived by the misrepresentations of agents an opportunity of paying up for the Last year at the advance price—future on terms must be strictly adhered to, as printed on every paper.

Subscribers that have had the Cultivator now for years that have not paid, will please forward the money due.

All payments will be expected in future at the office. OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, March

Ashes. The market has been rather limited this week, and most of the parcels received ... to dealers and manufacturers, at 5½c for Pots, Pot 5½ a 5¾c per lb.

Coals. Nothing doing in either description ... a retail demand, and cargo prices are rendered ... nominal.

Coffee. The imports since our last report ... of Rio, 7144 bags, and Laguira, 1972 do. ... bbls. The sales of the former are about 13... part of an entire importation, at 10, 10½, ... per lb, to the trade, and some for western market ... bags St. Domingo, 9¼ a 9¾c; 300 do do, 9¾ c... lb; Java, 13 a 13½c, and a lot of inferior, Ha... 25 bags ordinary St. Domingo, at auction 8½c.

Fish. The transactions of the week exhi... little change. Supplies are still in few hands, ... arrivals since our previous report. In Mackerel ... is nothing doing except a retail demand.

Hides. The transactions since our last ... 1000 dry salted New Orleans at 10½c, 6 mos; ... long-cured Cuba at 13½c, 6 mos; 22 bales ... Cayenne sold at $14 each, 6 mos; 20 do ... at 11c per lb, 6 mos; a recent import of Madras ... Skins, 25c each, 6 mos cr.

Hops. The late advices from Europe ha... very little effect on prices. Sales during the ... have been within the quoted rates.

Iron. No change on former prices, and no ... consequence in market.

Leather. A sale by auction of 2000 sides ... leather, Lafayette tannery, at the following pr... Light weight, 21½c per lb; middling, 18½... weight, 15½; buffalo, 16½; damaged, 12c per lb.

Molasses. The transactions since the last ... have been, for Sumatar, about 400 bbls, at 2... bbls Cuba, old crop, 19c; 3 a 400 bbls Tr... new, 25 a 26c; 500 do Matanzas and Havana ... 21½c per gal, 6 mos cr. The market closes qui... good, particularly for distilling qualities.

Provisions. The sales of the week have ... a considerable extent. There is a large quan... Lard, of inferior quality, in market, sales of ... have been made at 7 a 7½c, and good, 7¾ a 8... 108 bbls New York prime beef, sold by auction, ... per bbl; 39 bbls Western clear Pork, $13 22½ ... 1 mos.

Seed. There has been considerable inquir... Seed, and purchasers are ready to buy Herds G... high price if new sections, thinking it will ... er. Southern Clover is plenty, and in consi... Northern is not sought after. The stock of ... Grass is very small indeed. Canary and ... Seed are both very scarce.

Salt. A sale by auction of 200 bbls Rock ... $3 25 per bbl; 400 bags Liverpool fine, $1 65 ... per bag.

Sugar. The transactions since our last re... 200 hhds Cuba brown, at 6 cents, 7 a 7¼c, and 7... do, 7¼ a 7½c, in lots, of the Hollander's cargo, 7½ ... the residue of the import by same ... is intended for exportation.

Tea. The accounts received from England ... the last report confirm the opinion held by impor... tea, that there is no favorable change to the pu... affairs in China, and an adjustment of difficulti... peare quite as distant as ever. The market in t... quence presents a firmer aspect, but the sales ar... confined to the immediate wants of the trade.

Wool. The market is without any material ... and transactions limited.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, March 13. FLOUR. In consequ... of the heavy arrivals of Ohio, and the low pri... which sales have been made, the demand for all ... descriptions has been materially lessened. The ... consist of 7000 a 8000 bbls, part by auction, at ... ranging according to quality, from $4 55 to 4 ... bbl, cash and short credit, and some inferior ... lower rates. The business done in Genesee has ... chiefly in $5 a 5 06 per bbl; 300 bbls Baltimore ... Mills, for export, 4 75; 400 do Howard St., ... both parcels on 4 mos cr.

GRAIN. The state of the market, for prices, ... pared with the close of the last report, is not ... ly different. There is now none of any consi...

…and the weather is quite unfavorable for arrival. …retail demand, however, being still limited, prices …not probably experience much variation. The …consist of yellow flat, 49 a 50c; and white, 45; …one parcel superior, 47c per bushel. Southern …30 a 31c; Northern, none in market; Eastern, …three parcels have arrived, and part sold at 34 …per bushel. Rye, nothing doing, and prices nom…4000 bushels Western Wheat, advertised for …le sale, a small lot only was disposed of at 90c per …l, balance withdrawn.

ew York, March 10. FLOUR. The market …mes very dull; a few sales common Genesee at …; a sale of 1000 barrels Ohio at 4 50; 1300 Ldle …getown, for export, at 4 87½; Southern Rye Flour, …5.

RAIN. A sale of 2000 bushels Ohio Wheat, at …81 02, cash; a sale of 2000 bushels Northern …for distilling, at 56c, delivered; 1000 bushels …ware Oats sold in lots at 28 a 30c; a sale of 1800 …ls yellow Southern Corn, at 46, measure, cash; …bushels North River Barley sold at 55½c.

hiladelphia, March 8. FLOUR. The prices …ue depressed, with moderate sales. Penn. super- …$4 02, cash; a sale of 2000 bushels Northern …for distilling, at 56c, delivered; 1000 bushels …ware Oats sold in lots at 28 a 30c; a sale of 1800 …ls yellow Southern Corn, at 46, measure, cash; …bushels North River Barley sold at 55½c.

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altimore, March 8. FLOUR. Howard St. …better demand, but no advance in price; good …ket brands, 4 25; the receipt price, 4 12½.

RAIN. Prime red Wheats, 90c; Maryland white …, 38 a 39c; yellow, 40 a 41c; Maryland Oats, …

ATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

righton, Monday, March 8, At market, 285 …Cattle, 880 Sheep, 12 yoke Working Oxen, 15 …s and Calves, 180 Swine.

ttle—Beef Cattle—A small advance was effected. …Premium Cattle from Worcester county, which …exhibited in State St. a few days since, were …s a high price. We quote extra at $6 75 a $7; …quality, $6 25 a 6 50; second quality, $5 75 a …third quality, $5 a 5 50.

orking Oxen—No sales noticed.

ows and Calves—No sales made public.

heep—Poll. Lots at $2 50, 3 25, 3 4, 4 50, and …

wine—Lots to pedble at 4½c for Sows, and 5½c for …ws. At retail, 5 a 6½.

ew York, March 8, At market, 600 head of …Cattle, including 100 left over last week, 175 from …uth, 76 from the East, and the balance from this …—and 300 Sheep.

he Beef market was the same as last week; 500 …were taken at $7 a $9 50, averaging $8 25 per …lbs.

heep were in good demand, and all taken at $2 a …

hiladelphia, March 8. Beef Cattle—377 head …market; sales from $6 to 7 50; extra, $8; 247 …s and Calves, $20 a $27; Extra, $32; Spring- …$16 a $18; Dry Cows, $9 a $15; 482 Hogs; …, 5 a 5 , extra, 5½; Sheep, 1370 in market, which …at 2 23 a 3 4; Extra, $6.

altimore, March 8. There were about 300 …d of Beef Cattle offered, and 250 sold at prices …ing from $7 to $7 75, $8 for strictly prime. Live …ere dull at 5 50 a 5 75 per 100 lbs.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

otatoes, per bushel	45	a	50
pinach, per half peck		a	12
adishes, per half peck		a	37
arsnips, per bushel		a	62½
weet Potatoes, per bushel	1 25	a	1 50
nions, half peck	6	a	8
arrots, per bushel		a	50
eets, per bushel	50	a	60
nions, yellow, per bunch	2	a	3
" " " bushel	50	a	62½
auliflowers, each	25	a	25
arsley, half peck	75	a	1 00
elery, per root	6	a	12½
abbages, each	4	a	6
weetcabbage, per lb	8	a	10
ettuce, per head		a	12½
adishes, per bunch		a	12½

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	75	a	1 00
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00
Grapes, Foreign, per lb	20	a	25
Lemons, per doz	17	a	20
Oranges, " "	25	a	50
Dried Apples, per lb	1	a	5
Walnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Chestnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Beans, dried, white, per bush	1 75	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lumps, per lb	15	a	18
" firkin	18	a	20
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	9
" four meal	4	a	6
Eggs, per dozen		a	16
Lard, fresh, per lb	6	a	12½
Beef, corned	6	a	10
Do. smoked		a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, whole hogs	5	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, fresh	6	a	8
" salted	8	a	9
Ham, Boston, per lb	9	a	12½
" Western, do do		a	
Veal, best, per lb	9	a	10
" Western, per keg	8½	a	9
Tripe, per lb	8	a	10
Calf's Feet, per lb		a	8
Veal	6	a	12½
Milch Calves	6	a	8
Spring Lambs, per lb	12	a	16
Turkeys, per lb	10	a	15
Geese, per dozen		a	
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb		a	

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	
" " white, per bag	10 00	a	
Hemp Seed, per bushel	3 00	a	3 50
Canary Seed, "	3 00	a	4 00
Clover Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" American, do do		a	
" Northern, per pound	12½	a	13
" Southern, "	9	a	9½
" Foreign, "		a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	3 50	a	4 00
Red Top, bushel		a	1 50
" Southern, bush	60	a	65
Orchard Grass	2 50	a	
Millet	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat	1 25	a	1 50

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

White Ash, per 2000 lbs	9 50	a	10 00
Newcastle, do	11 00	a	12 00
Lloyd, do	11 00	a	12 00
Sidney, do	9 00	a	10 00
Peach Orchard, do do	10 00	a	
Peach Mountain, do do	10 00	a	
Cake, per chaldron		a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	32	a	37
Eastern Wood, dry, per cord		a	7 00
Ordinary do do, do do		a	5 00
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	13	a	14
Pernambuco, dry salted	13	a	14
Rio Grande	13	a	14
St. Salvador		a	
Maranham		a	
Calcutta		a	
West-Indian	11	a	12
African	13	a	15
Orinoco, slaughtered	5½	a	5½
Columbia, cow, green salted	73	a	1 30
" " " light		a	
" dry	75	a	1 00

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	80	a	90
Camden	75	a	80
L'Etang, St. George Co's		a	
" white lump	1 12	a	1 25
" 2d quality		a	1 00
" common	75	a	80

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tanuage, per lb	30	a	32
" country, per lb	27	a	29
Baltimore, city tannage	29	a	30
" dry hide	23	a	25
New York, red, light	24	a	25
" " middling	21	a	22
" " overweight	18	a	20
Boston, " slaughter	22	a	23
" dry hide	21	a	22
Slaughter Upper in the rough		a	24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	35	a	37
" " " ½ "	36	a	40
" " " ¾ "	41	a	46
Pulled Wool, superfine	43	a	46
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	42
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	13 00	a	14 00
Good Country, per bundled	85	a	95
Straw	45	a	55

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	30	a	35
2d " " "		a	

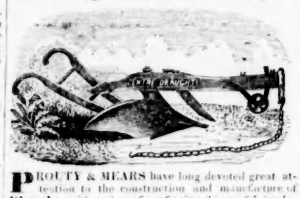
PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 220 lbs, cash 2 50 a 2 75

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

The Highest Premium Plough.



PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs**, with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Hatham, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough**, comprising the **Least Draught**, and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which ran the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and Its Cheapness.**"

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
J. Brooks & Meares, Ithica, N.Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N.Y.	11
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete to this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one length more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gases evolved in fermentation.

The important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are contained the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a huge sum, and well merits attention in the nation of plughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.
march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Apple Trees.

THE Subscriber has a choice lot of Apple Trees for sale in his Nursery in Sherborne. These are Baldwins, Greenings, Russetts, Porters, Orange Sweetings, Newton Pippins, &c. PRICES according to quality.
MICAH LELAND.
Sherborne, March 13, 1841. 8w

Notice.

THIS certifies that I have given my son ELIAS HOWE, JR., his time to trade and act for himself, and shall not after the date claim any part of his wages or services, nor pay any debts of his contracting.
ELIAS HOWE.
Framingham, March 8, 1841. 3w*—mar13

Van Mons Leon Le Clerc de Laval Pears.

NEW, and lately proved in England, and there asserted to be the best Pear known. A few trees only for sale; these cost high, and the price, at present, must therefore be charged at $2,50 each. Also a few of **"Pitts' New Marie" Pears,** raised from seed of the Marie Louise, fine, and stated on good authority to be even a more extraordinary bearer than that variety: these cost very high and must therefore be charged at $2,00 each. No other kinds of Pears are charged at extra price by the subscriber.
WILLIAM KENRICK.
NONANTUM HILL, }
Newton, March 1. } eptmy—mar6

William A. Holland,

15 Dock Square, opposite Elm St., Boston,

HAS constantly on hand Muskets, Pistols, Double and Single Barrel Fowling Pieces, Powder, Shot, Balls, Percussion Caps, Game Bags, Gun Washing, &c. &c., all at the lowest cash prices. 3w—feb29

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. &c.

Nursery of Wm. Kenrick.

12,000 Pear and Plum Trees. Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received; many kinds of which

are alike quite new to our country, and very extraordinary; such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe and in person during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the true wood and the leaf. A new and Descriptive Catalogue of all these Fruits will soon be ready and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds, extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale: These ripen in succession in the order named.

Jargonelle.....Aug.	Passe Colmar...Nov. Feb.
Francreal d'Ete.Aug.Sep.	Glaux Morceau, or the
Williams Bon Chret. or	d'Aremberg of the
Bartlett.....Aug. Sept.	French.....Nov. Feb.
Beaurree d'Amanlis..Sept.	Easter Beurree..Dec. Ap.
Napoleon.....Oct.	Chion or le Cure, very
Louise Bonne d'Avranches,	large, for baking only,
.....Oct.	a prodigious bearer.
Marie Louise...Oct. Nov.	Winter
Duchesse d'Angoleme...	
Oct. Nov.	

Peach Trees and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled in any former year.

Gooseberries, of first quality, by the dozen or the 100. Apples, Quinces, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles &c. Splendid varieties of Moss, Yellow, White Provence, Bengal, Noisette and other Roses. Splendid Tree Paeonies and Herbaceous do; Double Dahlias; Rhubarb, new variety, &c. &c.

800 lbs. French Sugar Beet Seed, warranted genuine and growth of 1840.

☞ Orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.
WILLIAM KENRICK.
NONANTUM HILL, Newton, }
near Boston, March 1. } eptje—mar6

Grass Seed.

HERDS GRASS, Red and White **Clover,** Northern and Southern **Red Top Seed,** Rhode Island Bent, warranted new, and of prime quality, just received, and for sale by JAMES GREEN & CO., opposite the Centre School House.
Worcester, March 3. 8w—march6

Farm at Auction.

Assignee's Sale.

THE **Farm,** until recently, owned and improved by William Bacon of Holliston, together with a good and convenient **Dwelling House,** eligibly located upon said Farm, with a good **Barn,** and a **Mechanic's Shop,** suitable for workmen in wood, or for shoemakers. Also, a **Blacksmith's Shop,** in good condition, well fitted for forging and shoeing, all of which will be offered to the highest bidder who shall appear on the premises on Monday, March 29, 1841, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The above Farm is comprised of thirty four acres superior soil for grass or grain, and is suitably fenced and divided into lots for tillage or pasturage. It is well watered by the Cold-Spring Brook, which makes the entire northerly bound of said farm, extending near three hundred and fifty rods along the bank of said brook. The farm is in the immediate vicinity of Unionville, being but half a mile distant from the Railroad Depot in Unionville, and the same distance from the meeting-house and school-houses in said village.—The above premises are well adapted for farming operation, or to combine farming and mechanical together, and will be sold on favorable terms to any applicant disposed to purchase.

For further particulars, inquire of NAT. FISK, Framingham Village, WILLIAM JENNISON, Unionville, or the subscriber near the premises.
CALVIN SHEPARD, JR., ASSIGNEE.
mar6—it

Newton Female Academy.

THE next Term of this Academy will commence on Tuesday, April 13, and continue eighteen weeks. The course of study embraces all the branches comprised on a thorough English Education, with the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Wax Flowers and Needlework.

The Broadway House, affording accommodations to all pupils from abroad, is under the supervision of the Principal, whose design is not merely to instruct them in the branches of a literary education, but to superintend, with parental affection, the formation of their entire character. The Principal has the aid of two or three associate teachers, as the number of pupils demands.

No deduction for absence or leaving before the expiration of the Term, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c., $2 per week—for tuition in the English Branches, $8 per term—for Latin, French, Painting, Drawing, each $4 50—Wax Flowers, $3 50 per course—Music, $6 per quarter, of twenty-four lessons—use of Piano, $2 per quarter—for Needlework, no charge.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Thomas A. Davis, John Simmons, Josiah Gilbert, Jr., and Peleg Churchill, Boston—Rev. Christopher Marsh, Roxbury—Rev. James Otis, Brookline—the several clergymen, Hon. Wm. Jackson, and Marshall S. Rice, Newton.
EBENEZER WOODWARD, PRINCIPAL.
Newton Centre, March 3, 1841. 3w—mar6

Northfield Academy

of Useful Knowledge.

NORTHFIELD is a delightful summer residence in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut. Pupils are received at any time into the family of the Principal, where they can remain throughout the year, and where they will be watched over with parental care.—MISS L. R. STONE, of Cambridgeport, has the charge of the female department, for whose qualifications as a teacher, parents and guardians are referred to Mr. Mack, principal of the High School for young ladies in Cambridge.
P. ALLEN, PRINCIPAL.
Northfield, Mass., March, 1841. 3w—mar6

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **31 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—march6

Lost.

About four weeks since, a black Newfoundland **Dog,** with a white spot on the breast. Any information, which may lead to his recovery, left at this Office, will be handsomely rewarded. 3t*—feb27

Dog Lost.

A large, young, black Newfoundland **Dog,** with a white chest; had on when missed a brass collar, with the owner's name and residence. A suitable reward for the dog, or any direct information respecting him, will be paid on application at 32 Summer St., or at T. Gordon's stable, Arch St. feb20—3w*

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture **Ploughs** of Prouty & Mears, and Hitchcock's Patents, together with repairs for the same, which are warranted equal to any in the market. He keeps constantly and for sale all sizes of the above named **Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.,** and should be happy to receive a share of public patronage.
AMOS SHED.
Chelmsford, Feb. 9, 1841. tf—feb13

Farm Wanted.

WANTED to hire for a term of years, from 4 to 15 or 20 acres of land, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon, the distance from Boston not to exceed 12 miles. Apply at this Office. 2w*—march6

Bear's Oil Labels.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

Farm and Tavern.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a valuable **Farm,** containing 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate farming lands, situated in Chelsea, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, distant four miles from Boston by the Turnpike, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a **Public House,** for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement can be made very profitable; there is an abundant supply of sea manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premises; one at Winnisemmet village, about two miles, the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.
Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains near 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall; about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well appportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly equi distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 39 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 by the average width of 39 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash Houses, &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6300, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises.
STEPHEN DAVIS.
Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Tavern and Farm For Sale.

THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Capt. Ebenezer Dimmick, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with the convenient out buildings, and never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Josiah Belcher, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 State st. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.
Milton, Oct. 24, 1840. tf.

Deer Island.

TO BE LET, that valuable Island, with all the buildings, known as **Deer Island,** belonging to the City of Boston. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and the buildings will be put in good repair. The dwelling house and buildings connected with it are well calculated for the accommodation of boarders, or for a public house. For terms, &c., apply at the Mayor's Office, City Hall.
THOMAS HUNTING, }
S. G. SHIPLEY, } Committee.
Boston, Feb. 2, 1841. 8w—feb6

Farm to be Let.

TO BE LET, for one or more years, with the buildings thereon, a large and fast rate **Farm,** situated in Chelsea, near the meeting house—containing 100 acres. The whole of the land is of the best quality, and very productive. It has been occupied for several years, in part, as a milk Farm. For this purpose it is very advantageously situated, the distance to the city being only 3¼ miles by the way of East Boston,—to the Ferry, at Chelsea, but 2 miles. For terms apply to **P. WELLES,** over No. 31, State St.
feb13—tf

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED on the easterly part of Westborough, containing about 130 acres of **Land,** on the road leading from Westborough to Framingham and Uxbridge, also on the Railroad, with a good water privilege on the same, with good Buildings, well Wooded and Watered, with a good supply of **Fruit Trees.** For further information enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.
LUTHER FAY.
feb6—6w*

Bone Mills.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, **Bone Mills** on a new and improved plan, which will grind 200 bushels per day, and make the finest flour. They can be put up with small expense, and require but little room.

They can be easily kept in repair, and are not liable to break with the roughest usage.

They may be used for grinding Barilla and will do the work in the best manner.

The Bone Shafts, Soap Stone, Bricks, Bark, &c., may be ground by them. Price, $200. They require about as much power as a small run of mill stones to be used to advantage, and easy, if necessary, be driven by horse power.

Those who wish to purchase can direct to WILLIAM APLIN, No. 14, Westminster St., Providence, R. I., or to the Subscriber.

Ground bones constantly on hand and for sale.
WILLIAM CHACE.
Providence, R. I., Feb. 9, 1841. 6w—feb13

Window Blinds, &c.

MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size not exceeding 3 feet wide, within bounds, and will warrant them equal to every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.
Needham, January, 1841. eptf

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which he offers at the very lowest rates for cash or approved credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼, 2, 2½ inch inserions.

Also, Tar and Ringing Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Pickt Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other customers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of all sorts every description will be furnished at short notice.
J. K. MILLER.
oct17— y

C. W. Brabrook.

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a great assortment of Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets, &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of consumption, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12 nov—oct7

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufactories, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**
dec12 6mo

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ **7 Merchants' Row, near State Street.** ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the best quality. Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Fit & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowels, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Vines, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	kinds,
Tree & Rock Pullers,	Partridges Patent Forks,
Sugar Mills,	Axes and Hatchets,
Corn Shellers,	Plow Chains,
Fanning Mills,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Sausage Machine,	Pick Axes,
Cheese Presses,	Iron Bars & Post Spanners.
Hoes, Rakes and Scuffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden every year intended to be laid in London, worthy a place in the Royal garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $1 00.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from 25 to 50 cents, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and practical directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest and most prolific of the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. gratis, on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the Cultivator, are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and send to the amount of $3 will be sent to their order.
HOVEY & CO.
f13—y

Pondrette.

THE **New York Pondrette Company** offer this valuable article to Farmers, nurserymen, and Florists, who desire a cheap and convenient fertilizer, that contains no foul seeds. It is pondrette, and may be carried on board of vessels or steamboats, in barrels or bags, without offence.

It has been used by many farmers on Long Island, for three successive seasons; and among the last seasons also, most successfully to Sweet Potatoes and Corn in New England and in all cases where reports have received us, with entire satisfaction.

A small pamphlet has recently been published, containing letters and statements from those who have used Pondrette prepared by this company—in which are many interesting facts in relation to the manner of applying it and also as to its relative value with other manures.

This Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, in May, 1838, for 20 years. SHARES in the Company are one hundred dollars each, which entitle the holder to one hundredth part of Pondrette annually, during the term of the charter, invested, as a dividend or return for his investment, which, when received, will be in full of all claim on the Company. The dividends are payable into his order each spring and fall, annually.

Present price of Pondrette 33 cents a bushel—*cheaper hereafter—and at this price,* the shareholder will receive back his investment, with ten per cent. interest, every four years. The price will more probably be 50 cents a bushel there, on the spot.

☞ A few shares may yet be had at their par value which will be entitled to a Spring dividend—on application to the subscriber, at the office of the Company, 120 Nassau street, or on the receipt of one hundred dollars by mail, a certificate will be made out, and forwarded according to direction, the same as if the application were personal.

Shareholders furnish their own bags, or barrels, but their dividends are to be delivered on board of vessel in this city, free of cartage. Purchasers will be charged extra for barrels, or bags, but not for cartage, except when two or three barrels only are ordered.

Pondrette is estimated to come to 1 to 1 of yard or stable manure, and is used at the rate of 10 to 20. Some use *half* a gill, others a *gill,* and others a *gill and a half* to the hill of corn. Some use 25, others 35, and others 40 bushels to the acre of wheat. I should recommend a *gill and a half* to the hill of corn,—a pint to be put in the hill, at planting, and a pint to be put in at hoeing, and would recommend 30 or 35 bushels to the acre of wheat—one half at sowing, to give it a vigorous start, and the other half in the spring. This depends, however, upon the condition of the land—some requiring more, and others not as much.

☞ Any gentleman desirous to make an experiment to satisfy himself as to its value, can obtain one barrel, containing 7 or 8 bushels, by inclosing, free of postage, six dollars, or three barrels for five dollars, or six barrels for ten dollars, carefully put up, marked and forwarded according to direction. A pamphlet will be sent to any person who desires one.

H. K. MINOR, 120 Nassau street, up stairs.

N. B. The Company is authorized to state that this Company is in no way connected with the "*Crate and Peudrette Company,*" or "*Iron Manufacturing Company of Anthony Dey & Peter Buchheuy,* on the New Jersey Meadows. 9w—feb20

Hernia or Rupture—Trusses Applied.

THE Subscriber gives notice that being acquainted with the principles of *Hernia or Rupture,* he will attend to the application of Dr. Fletcher's highly recommended **Truss,** for *Umbilical,* single or double *Inguinal, Ventro Inguinal,* and *Femoral Hernia or Rupture.* The Truss has received

The Town of Harwich.

This is one of our Cape Cod farming and fishing towns. It lies about 80 miles southeast of Boston, and thirteen miles easterly from Barnstable Court-house.—The old town of that name extended quite across the Cape and what is now called Harwich was once the second Society of old Harwich, being the southern part of the town—the other part of Harwich was, in 1803, incorporated by the name of Brewster.

The lands in this town lie rather level, and sand is predominant in the soil of nearly all the farms. Much corn was formerly raised on these warm Cape sands; and half a century ago the planters were in the practice, which is now becoming fashionable throughout New England, of suffering the blades to take their chance with the winds, without attempting to *prop* them up by hauling sod around them. Their reason for this practice was that if they attempted to form hills about the blades the high winds which are very prevalent here would break down the blades and injure them more than when left without artificial support.

There is a stream in this town called *Herring* River, on which are one cotton mill and a carding machine; and there are within the limits of the town four churches—one Baptist—one Congregational—and two Methodist; with a population of 2,774. By the last census it is increased to 2,860—seven hundred of all ages to a church.

Here are twenty vessels employed in the Cod and Mackerel Fishery—cod-fish caught in 1837, 10,000 quintals—value, $30,000.—Mackerel caught, 500 barrels—value, $3,000—Salt used, 2,000 bushels—hands employed, 200—capital invested, $60,000.

The Cape Cod houses have rather a snug and comfortable, than an elegant appearance. Dr. Dwight, who travelled through the whole length of the peninsula, thus describes what he says may with propriety be called Cape Cod houses.—"Those have one story, and four rooms on the lower floor, and are covered on the sides as well as on the roofs with shingles eighteen inches in length. The chimney is in the middle, immediately behind the front door, and on each side of the door are two windows. The roof is straight—under it are two chambers; and there are two large, and two smaller windows in the gable end. This is the general structure and appearance of the great body of houses from Yarmouth to Race Point. * * * * Generally they exhibit a tidy, neat aspect in themselves and to their appendages, and furnish proofs of comfortable living, by which I was at once disappointed and gratified. The barns are usually neat, but always small."

The government of the United States has had wisdom enough to continue to encourage the fishing business, notwithstanding some strenuous politicians have opposed the grant of a bounty or *tonnage* so employed. A hardy race of men are thus bred up to the sea service, and are always ready at short notice to engage in the most perilous service for the defence of country and kindred—and no nation on earth can show more able and hardy seamen than those who are nursed on the shores of Cape Cod.

GOVERNOR MCNUTT. The Governor of Mississippi is opposed to the bill which the Legislature has passed providing for the payment of the state debt for the following curious reason; he says:

"The state bonds are now held by Rothschild, and adds, "The Head of Judas and Shylock flows in his veins, and he unites the characteristics of both. He has a mortgage upon the gold mines of Mexico and the quicksilver of Spain; he has loaned money to the Sublime Porte, and holds a mortgage upon the Holy City of Jerusalem, and the Sepulchre of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

ATHEISM is not natural to man. No person is born with a doubt in his mouth. There are no atheists among children—They believe in the spontaneous revelation of their Reason with a trusting faith. Many go down to their graves without doubting, but others call themselves to account, mistake the right path of investigation and become spe culative atheists—Yet atheism has no ground to stand in nature. It arises at the best from substituting reasoning in the place of Reason. The existence of God is as much a primary belief of the soul, as the faith in the existence of the eternal world, or any other of the primary truths revealed by Reason. Hume, the greatest of sceptics, who doubted that we had any certain knowledge of our own existence, has acknowledged that although in his closet speculations he sapped the foundations of all belief, when he went out into the world and mixed with his kind, he naturally fell into the current faith of other men. This is the testimony of the greatest of sceptics to the greatest of truths. Rev. Dr. Walker.

The Inaugural Address.

Though this is quite a long document, we publish the principal part of it on this page—all indeed in which the President makes any allusion to what will be his course of administration, as we presume our readers of both political parties will wish to see it.

It is a common sense, plain production, without pretension to a finished style of composition; and it is calculated to conciliate, rather than to excite party animosity.

Called from a retirement which I had supposed was to continue for the residue of my life, to fill the Chief Executive office of this great and free nation, I appear before you, fellow-citizens, to take the oaths which the Constitution prescribes as a necessary qualification for the performance of its duties. And in obedience to a custom coeval with our government, and what I believe to be your expectations, I proceed to present to you a summary of the principles which will govern me in the discharge of the duties which I shall be called upon to perform.

Although the hand of the People has gone forth, proclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, nothing upon their part remaining to be done, it may be thought that a motive may exist to keep up the delusion under which they may be supposed to have acted in relation to my principles and opinions; and perhaps there may be some in the assembly who have come here either prepared to condemn those I shall now declare, or, approving them, to doubt the sincerity with which they are uttered. But the lapse of a few months will confirm or dispel their fears. The outline of principles to govern, and measures to be adopted by an administration not less responsible to the judgment than to the confidence of the People, will soon be exhibited; and I shall stand, either exonerated by my countrymen, or classed with the mass of those who pretended that they might deceive, and flattered with the intention to betray.

Human foresight may not always present purposes to be the expectations of a magnanimous and confiding People. I can well understand the infirmities of human nature, and the dangerous temptations to which I shall be exposed, from the magnitude of the powers which it has been the pleasure of the People to commit to my hands, but to please my chief confidence upon the aid of that Almighty power which has hitherto protected me, and enabled me to bring to favorable issue other important but still greatly inferior trusts, heretofore confided to me by my country.

The broad foundation upon which our constitutions rest being the people—a breath of their lives may change all forms of human government, but a supreme regard for the general welfare of the country will always be found to be the only sure guarantee of political security. If such be its history, those who are called upon to administer it must anticipate, as they obey, the progress of sentiment, and serve leading principles, in the spirit of those general maxims to produce the greatest good to the greatest number.

* * * * *

But the great danger to our institutions does not appear to me to be in a usurpation, by the government, of power not granted by the People, but by the accumulation, in one of the departments, of that which was assigned to others. Limited as are the powers which have been granted, still enough have been granted to consolidate a despotism, if concentrated in one of the departments. The danger is greatly heightened, as it has always been observed that men are less watchful of encroachments of one department upon another than upon their own received rights.

I purpose to state, in a summary manner as I can, my opinion of the sources of the evils which have been so extensively complained of, and the corrections which may be applied. Some of the former are unquestionably to be found in the defects of the constitution; others, in my judgment, are attributable to an unwise action of some of the departments. Of the former is the eligibility of the President for a second term of the Presidency. The sagacious mind of Mr. Jefferson early perceived this defect, and, acting upon the modest maxim that "republics are ungrateful," set the illustrious example of voluntarily withdrawing after the second election from the Presidency. The progress of time has developed nothing to weaken the force of his reasoning, but rather to confirm its justness. Nothing is more certain than that the framers of the Constitution never intended to make the Executive department any thing more than a mere instrument to execute the will of the People, as constitutionally expressed by their representatives. Superadded to the power of appointing to office, which is sufficiently great to secure the co-operation of those who look to personal advancement, the President has the veto power, which enables him to bring to his support all who are content with the present state of things, and who cannot be induced to risk any change, however expedient it may be, lest it should lead to the loss of what they have. Experience has abundantly taught us that the influence of the veto is not limited to the defence of the Executive department, but that it may be, and has been, used to control the will of the People, as manifested by their representatives in the popular branch of the Legislature. Nor is the tendency of the veto to increase executive influence less certain than the fact that it has been so exercised. Every new instance of its exercise will be followed by diminished power in the representative body, and by proportionate increase in the strength of the Executive. Thus, in process of time, the whole power of the government will be absorbed in the Executive department. Without looking to the future consequences of this state of things, it is sufficient to say that it is in conflict with the fundamental principles of our system, and that it ought to be corrected. The limitation of the veto power to cases in which the President supposes the law to be unconstitutional, or inexpedient, is not sufficiently definite to prevent frequent collisions between the Executive and Legislative departments, from the different interpretations which may be given to the Constitution and the expediency of laws. To avoid the necessity of the veto in the former case, and to limit it to the latter, I would propose an amendment providing that the President should return a bill with his objections to the House in which it originated, and that it should be reconsidered, and if two-thirds of both Houses should agree to pass it, that it should become a law. In the latter case, I would provide that the bill should be returned with the objections of the President